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PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 16,218. 一九一〇年四月六日香港大公报 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1910. 六四開

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PIANOS
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\$10 PER MONTH.

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ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE &
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[534.1]

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A strong British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life
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Insurance in Force ... \$34,054,152.00
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Income for Year ... 3,073,834.81
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask or Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag or Factory
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [5491]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE:

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. & 10.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.

PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED CRESOL

PRICES:

Co-Efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.
5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products
(in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then compare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing
Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

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SOLE AGENTS. [530]

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(TELEPHONE 97).

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“THOMPSON'S EMISSARY”

ELASTIC NON-POISONOUS PAINTS.

IN USE BY THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, RAILWAY
COMPANIES, AND GAS COMPANIES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [528]

PEARSON'S HYCOL
CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive.
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:

\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

NIGHT CABS. \$4.50 to \$9.00 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.

SUNDAYS.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

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Entirely destroys fleas and other parasites;
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The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1910.

In view of the Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART's protest in the Colonial Press against the proposed sale by the Government of what he termed "the finest site in the Colony," the proceedings at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday were invested with considerable interest, and though the resolution which the hon. gentleman submitted in favour of reserving the plot of land in question failed to find any support beyond the seconder it was not altogether without effect. It helped to focus public attention to a matter which otherwise would not have received notice commensurate with its importance, and, what is perhaps of more value, it helped to dispel the confusion of thought into which many had fallen and to bring the points at issue into a clearer light, thereby making it much more easy for the general community to come to a satisfactory decision on the question submitted to its judgment. In the first place it will be admitted by all who have followed recent debates in the Legislative Council that there have been occasions when the hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART presented arguments which were much more convincing than he did in opening the debate on Thursday as to the wisdom of the sale contemplated by the Government. He was not heard at his best, even though advocating a pet scheme, and his oration failed to secure the response which this speaker has readily awakened on other occasions. It was at once apparent that he

was leading a forlorn hope, and the array of facts presented by His Excellency immediately after the hon. gentleman resumed his seat proved the frontal attack which was to decide the day. No doubt it is a beautiful idea to conceive of Hongkong's civic pride finding pompous expression in a granite building of classic design, in a noble City Hall worthy of the race to which the Colony belongs, and were the project not preceded by so many others for needed public works, we can well imagine that it would appeal to the imaginations of our citizens. But the scheme for a City Hall has not found general support and for good reasons. The existing City Hall has not been proved inadequate. Its structure is not free from criticism, but its accommodation is ample for the needs of the community. Even were it otherwise, the Colony might well hesitate to give its support, to a scheme such as the Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART has in mind of a granite building the cost of which no one has yet had the temerity to put into figures. But apart from the considerations of a City Hall, there seems to be little reason for the plot to be reserved in the circumstances now made known. It does not form part of the ornamental rectangle, and while there is just the possibility that it might ultimately be required for some public office the contingency is so remote as to hardly justify the Government in depriving the community of the needed money which its disposal would bring to the public purse. The arguments submitted by His EXCELLENCE were irrefutable, and we think the community will agree that the Government has acted wisely in accepting the offer made to it. Varying opinions have been passed as to the price offered, six lakhs of dollars, but, remembering the restrictive conditions to be imposed, the figure must be regarded as very satisfactory. Another interesting statement was made by His EXCELLENCE when he read the telegram from the Secretary of State announcing that the sum of \$29,000 had been inserted in the Estimates for the coming year as a grant from the Imperial Funds to Hongkong in respect of the loss of the opium revenue. Probably this is regarded as a substantial contribution, but, even with the subsequent grants for the two following years, we would hesitate to say that they go very far in meeting the Colonial loss of revenue arising from Hongkong carrying out the Imperial policy in the matter of opium restriction. As we have said before, the loss cannot be measured merely by the lowered value of the Opium Farmer's tender, but loss of trade depreciation of property, and its operation in other directions have to be taken into account.

The meeting of the Jockey Club to-day begins at 12.30.

It is reported that a merchant doing important business in Macao has taken his departure rather hurriedly from the Colony.

As will be seen from our advertising columns the "Empress" steamers are now timed to depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. instead of 7 a.m.

The latest news by mail regarding Lady Lugard is that her ladyship is progressing favourably, but is not yet allowed to receive visitors.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 2nd April amounted to 25,060.97 tons and the sales during the period to 24,439.90 tons.

A series of Sunday evening meetings has been arranged by the Y.M.C.A. The first meeting takes place on Sunday, when Bishop Lander addresses a special meeting for men on "What think ye of Christ?"

The Messageries Maritimes a.s. *Cachou* in place of the a.s. *Salazie* left Saigon yesterday at 4 p.m. and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday the 19th instant, and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same night.

As a rickshaw endeavoured to avoid a truck when passing the Naval Yard on Thursday night, it collided with a tramcar, and the passenger, a Mr. Remedios, was thrown out. The shaft of the rickshaw was broken, and the traveller was considerably shaken by his fall, but not seriously hurt.

At the annual meeting of the Literary and Debating Society in connection with the Y.M.C.A. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. Sykes; 1st vice president, Mr. W. H. Emberly; 2nd vice president, Mr. E. B. Cuboy; secretary, Mr. P. Currie; treasurer, Mr. R. Taylor; Committee: T. Fuller and A. MacKenzie.

Part of the offerings at St John's Cathedral to-morrow, the 3rd Sunday after Easter, will be given to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Matins will be sung at 11, at which the preacher will be the Bishop in Kwangsi and Hunan (Dr. Banister, formerly Archdeacon of Hongkong). Matins will be immediately followed by a second celebration of the Holy Communion, an entirely distinct service. The preacher in the evening will be the Bishop of Victoria.

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Duke of Dorcas and Committee to become an honorary member of the British Empire Club.

For obtaining \$30 by false pretences, Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a Chinese youth to receive twelve strokes of the birch. The young offender was paraded by a barber to ask a pawnbroker to advance money on a large purchase of fish which he said his father had made. The barber disappeared after the occurrence.

A sailor from H.M.S. *Bedford* appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday on charges of assaulting a policeman, damaging a constable's uniform, and demanding money with menaces. He told his Worship that all he could remember was the police assaulting him. Defendant was sentenced to seven days without the option of a fine, and was further ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

Cook's handbook for tourists to Peking, Tientsin, Shan-hai-kwan, Mukden, Dairen, Port Arthur, and Seoul is a beautiful little publication. It is attractively written, is neatly printed, has useful illustrations and maps, and possesses just the information needed. A small vocabulary in the Pekinese dialect is given, but the tourist is advised to show the characters rather than to pronounce them.

The fourth round-the-world select party of the Colver Tours Co., of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., consisting of seven persons, has been located in Hongkong during the past ten days. The members of the party are: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Boeriocks of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Perkins of Sheridan, Wyoming, Mrs. J. M. Hudson of Omaha, Miss E. R. Bonagh of Nashville, Mr. C. M. Kelle of Columbus, Ind., and Mr. Wilfred Kelley, the Director and Eastern Agent of the Company. The tour has been an extensive one, taking in Italy, Egypt, Ceylon, North and South India, Burma, Java, Siam and the Malay Peninsula. They leave to-day by the Pacific Mail steamer *Mongolia* for North China and Japan, where two months will be spent, and then return to America by way of Honolulu.

THE SATWAN MURDER TRIAL

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a native named U Chan was arraigned on a charge of murdering a compatriot at Shaikiran on March 24th.

Mr. E. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Master, in relating the facts, informed his Worship that both the defendant and the deceased were employed at the Taikoo Dockyard. The deceased was employed in a gang of boilermakers, while the defendant was employed in a gang of carpenters who belonged to a different district. On the morning of the 24th deceased was working with the rest of his gang on a lighter, and a European foreman named Mr. Mackie noticed a block of wood removed from a position in which it was supporting this lighter. He complained about its removal, and shortly afterwards the foreman of the carpenters went to the foreman of the boilermakers and asked why he complained to Mr. Mackie. In a general which followed the carpenter struck the foreman of the boilermakers, and Mr. Mackie separated them. Shortly afterwards a gang of carpenters, including the defendant, returned, and there was another quarrel with the boilermakers.

It would be proved that the defendant was in the forefront of the battle, and inciting the men to strike on both occasions, and that he was very provocative indeed. The deceased was also in the forefront of the boilermakers, and he and the defendant came into contact with one another. The second quarrel was smoothed down by a European constable, but at five o'clock that evening, when some 250 yards from the dock gate, the defendant and two other men rushed on the deceased and others shouting, "These are the men. Strike, strike."

It would be proved that the defendant, who was armed with some sort of a weapon, rushed the deceased, and struck him more than once. The deceased fell to the ground, and when he was picked up he was dead.

Evidence was called, and the hearing adjourned.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

The excellent impression which the Bandmann Opera Company created in Hongkong on the occasion of their last visit ensures a cordial welcome for them on their return from Manila. They will play four nights here before resuming the journey to Shanghai, and it is safe to assume that as this will probably be the last chance of seeing the present talented combination the public will take every advantage of the opportunities presented. The Company will commence a short season on April 25th with "The Aretauds," "Our Miss Gibbs" will be given the next night, which will be followed by "The Dolce Princess" on the succeeding night, and that world record-breaking production "The Belle of New York" will bring the series to a close.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 15th inst., via Queensland Port, Port Darwin, Timor and Manilla.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 16th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Bingo Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kyoto Maru* (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Eileen's Crème Charnante, Last Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

TELEGRAAMS.

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[DAILY PRESS] EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTING AT
CHANGSHA.

PEKING, April 15th.

The rioters at Changsha have burned the Governor's yamen, as well as the Wesleyan and Norwegian Inland Missions.

The Consuls and other foreigners are seeking refuge on board the river craft.

The British gunboat "Thistle" is endeavouring to reach Changsha, but it is doubtful if there be sufficient water to enable her to make the journey.

No deaths of foreigners have been reported so far.

A regiment of the Hupeh troops is at Changsha, but they were unable to suppress the rising.

[BUTTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

VISITING CRUISER.

LONDON, April 14th.

The Japanese cruiser "Ikoma" left Mauritius for Cape Town en route to England.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

LONDON, April 14th.

The "guillotine" resolutions on the Budget have been issued. All stages of the Budget are to be passed between the 20th and the 27th April, and the Prime Minister has announced that the House will adjourn for the Spring Recess on April 28th.

THE VETO.

LONDON, April 14th.

The third veto resolution was adopted by the House of Commons by 334 votes to 236.

LONDON, April 15th.

Mr. Asquith, in a statement formally introducing the Veto Bill, said if the House of Lords rejected their policy, the Government would immediately advise the Crown of the steps to be taken to give their policy statutory effect. If they were not able to secure statutory effect in this Parliament, they would resign or dissolve Parliament. In no case should they dissolve except on the condition of securing that the judgment of the people expressed at the election should be carried into law by the next Parliament.

Mr. Balfour declared that the announcement was the culmination of the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Nationalists, whose votes for the Budget. Mr. Asquith had bought, and the price paid was the dignity of his office.

The debate was adjourned.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 14th.

It is stated in Vienna that the designs have been prepared of four more Dreadnoughts to be completed in 1913.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Eileen's Crème Charnante, Last Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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CANADIAN RAILWAY
ENTERPRISE.

SHORTENING THE ROUTE TO THE EAST.

LONDON, April 14th.

At the meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway the Chairman said they expected to complete by September 361 miles of continuous track from Wolf Creek to Fort William on Lake Superior, having a lower grade than any transcontinental railway. This would shorten the route to China and Japan by about five hundred miles.

JAPANESE ROYALTY IN
RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 15th.

Prince and Princess Fushimi were entertained to a banquet by the Japanese Embassy at St. Petersburg. M. Stolypin and other Ministers were present.

PLAQUE SCARE AT AMOY.

LONDON, April 14th.

Yesterday alarming rumours were circulating in the Colony that a virulent outbreak of plague had taken place at Amoy, carrying away a large number of the foreign population. We made inquiries locally, but could receive no authentic information until Mr. W. H. Wallace, the manager of the Amoy Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at present in Hongkong, kindly forwarded us a copy of the telegram he had received in reply to his telegraphic inquiries addressed to the Chairman of the Kulangsu Municipal Council. It reads:

Amoy, April 15th, 5.6 p.m.

Ote died consequence attending native patient. Known of no other case.

Dr. Ote, who has thus succumbed to plague, was in charge of the Hope Hospital at Amoy. Though regret will be expressed at his death, it is satisfactory to be able to dispel the alarming rumours which were current in the Colony.

DEATH OF CONSUL-GENERAL
RUBLEE.

LONDON, April 14th.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 55. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

ACTION No. 454 of 1910.

Between DOUGLAS GRAHAM, Plaintiff, and THE YING CHEONG LOONG FIRM, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT against all the Properties movable and immovable of the above-named Defendants, THE YING CHEONG LOONG FIRM, within the Colony was issued on the 8th April, 1910, and was made returnable on the 22nd April, 1910.

Dated the 9th day of April, 1910.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

RETURN VISIT OF THE BANDMANN
No. 1
OPERA CO.

MONDAY, APRIL 25TH,
"THE ARCADIANS."

TUESDAY, APRIL 26TH,
"OUR MISS GIBBS."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27TH,
"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS."

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH,
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

Plan of Seats at MOUTTRE & Co.
PRICES \$3. \$2 AND \$1.
Commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.
Leading Articles:
Foreign Ownership of Land in Japan.
Crown Colony Government.

The National Problem.
Gold Standard for China.
A Hongkong Carnegie.
The Suez Canal.

Random Reflections.
Hongkong News.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Licensing Board.
New Barracks at Kowloon.
Hongkong Legislative Council.

Finance Committee.
American Consul-General Seriously Ill.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Manufacturing "Opium" in Shanghai.
Company Meetings:

The Union Insurance Society of Carlton, Limited.

China Traders' Insurance, Co., Ltd.
Company Report:

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.
The Balfourian Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Hongkong's Royal Visitors.

The Italian Consul.

Supreme Court Work.

The Stag Hotel Case.

Canton News.
Macao Notes.

Far East Telegrams.

Japanese Orphans for Brazil.

Local Sport.

Correspondence:
The Finest Site in the Colony.

A Gold Standard for China.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies to be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong 16th April, 1910.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL DINNER.

MEMBERS are Reminded that the ANNUAL DINNER will take place at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 30th April.

Members are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary on or before WEDNESDAY, 27th April, if they intend to be present.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1910. [516]

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood, Stone and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the testimonial of the Government of India, the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours.

Prospectus and all further information from SIEMSEN & Co.

(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong.

Sold Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1910, at 4 o'clock P.M., precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1909, the election of Directors and Auditors for the current year, and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Association will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st day of April, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent Shareholders must deposit same with the Secretary for Registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th March, 1910. [489]

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
(Established 1862.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1910, at 4.15 P.M. or immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting called for 4 P.M. on that day, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution:-

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Association be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

Should the above Resolution be duly passed, it will be subsequently submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the said Head Office, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY, 10th May, 1910.

Prints of the proposed extensions, alterations and amendment to the Memorandum and Articles of Association have been circulated to Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 29th March, 1910. [490]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 30th April, 1910, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1910, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th April, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1910. [533]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and during my Absence from the Colony Mr. J. B. K. WHITFALL will act as SECRETARY of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [531]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS at No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, under the Style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been dissolved and the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned, JOHN YARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said Firm has Ceased as from the 31st March, 1910.

All debts due to and owing by the late Firm of VERNON & SMYTH will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH, who will continue to carry on the said business under the Style or Firm of "VERNON & SMYTH".

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.

J. Y. V. VERNON.
F. SMYTH.

480

A FINAL DIVIDEND of TWENTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1908 and an INTERIM DIVIDEND of THIRTY DOLLARS per Share for the year 1909, will be Payable on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that Date.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [532]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [532]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. N. S. 2484 dated Hongkong 1st April, 1898, to Ten Shares, numbered 59365 to 59374 inclusive and Certificate No. N. S. 2823 dated Hongkong 14th October, 1909, for Forty Shares numbered 9230 to 9239, 56849, 66426, 61160 to 61161, and 47486 to 47548, all registered in the name of MATILDA SABINA DE VIERNAS Y LEGARAZ, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 30th April, 1910, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. N. S. 2484 and N. S. 2823 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [502]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of APRIL, 1910, at 12 o'clock NOON, at his AUCTION ROOM in Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN ONE LOT known as

No. 115, JELLYON STREET, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Property consists of all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section No. 1 of SECTION NO. MARINE LOT No. 34, and has an area of 760 square feet.

Proportion of Crown Rent payable \$13.40 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

No. 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and also from

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910. [502]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. ESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd day of APRIL, 1910, at 3 P.M., at their

SALLES ROOMS, 102, House Street,

The Following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Victoria in the Colony of

Hongkong, viz.:

All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid, registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING

PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND

LOT No. 505, and THE REMAINING

PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505,

together with the messuages thereon, known as

Nos. 54, 55, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane;

and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road.

Area 3694 square feet or thereabouts. Term 99 years. Annual Crown Rent \$55.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Building, Ice House Street,

Solicitors for the Mortgagors;

or to

<p

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE LIQUID AIR INDUSTRY.
Liquid air and its oxygen are now commercial products of some importance. A French engineer, George Claude, reports that plants for producing liquid air now exist in several European countries, and the United States has one at Buffalo. The chief product is oxygen usually compressed in cylinders. Germany now supplies yearly 232,500 cubic feet of oxygen by the Brin method, 12,000 by the electrolytic process, and 77,700,000 by the fractional distillation of liquid air. The cost of liquid oxygen averages about a cent a pound. The necessity of compressing in cylinders and shipping makes the price of oxygen high to consumers, and use at the place of production would effect a great saving. It is possible to utilize liquid oxygen at the same time for three purposes—refrigeration, cooling, and chemical energy. Of the many actual applications of the cylinder oxygen, the principal ones seem to be in metallurgy for welding and cutting metals by the oxy-hydrogen or oxy-acetylene flame, and it is also used in producing fused quartz vessels. For medical purposes, oxygen must be of special purity.

PELLAGRA IN EUROPE.

A new idea of pellagra, now a terrible scourge in many tropical and subtropical localities, is held by Dr. Samson. Its distribution and prevalence at a certain part of the year have suggested that it is a germ disease spread by blood-sucking insects, probably sand-flies, and a fund has been raised in England to enable him to make an investigation in some infected region. A time-honored belief has been that damaged maize produces pellagra.

THE AIRSHIP DESTROYERS.

The Krupp 7.5-centimeter land gun for use against airships has a maximum range of 9,100 meters, and can hit a target 6,300 meters (nearly 4 miles) high. It is mounted on a motor-car. This and a 10.5-centimeter gun to be carried by a war vessel fire shells leaving luminous trails, so that their course may be followed, and the projectiles are designed to explode on penetrating a balloon.

STERILIZING BY HEAT.

Besides sterilizing the soil with leguminous crops, certain agriculturists in India have been accustomed to plough up the alluvial plains to give exposure to the intense rays of the sun in April and May, in the belief that this adds fertility.

The ancient practice has been justified by Drs. Russell and Hutchinson by a scientific explanation. Partial sterilization of the soil by heating destroys the phagocytes that live on the fertilizing bacteria, with other harmful organisms and even the bacteria themselves, but the spores remain, and subsequent moistening causes a remarkable development of the nitrogen-collecting bacteria. The effect on the following crop is said to be quite extraordinary.

Throughout the great delta region manures are but little used, but the fertility is kept up by the growth of leguminous crops and the weathering of the soil in the sun's heat. It is suggested that steps to make the weathering practice more general would be one of the greatest possible benefits to Indian agriculture. The old wooden ploughs now in use are not well adapted to open up heavy soils, and the adoption of light iron ploughs should give better exposure. In experiments now in progress, A. and G. L. C. Howard, of Pusa, are testing the exact effect of this weathering of various soils on both the yield and quality of wheat.

THE LIGHTEST STRUCTURAL METAL.

The now "elektron" metal of a German firm is a series of alloys claimed to be fitted for many uses by their lightness and great strength. They consist chiefly of magnesium, but the added metals vary in kind and proportions, giving a considerable range of properties. The alloys, with a specific gravity of 1.75 to 2.0, are much lighter than aluminum. They possess great tenacity and elasticity, are easily worked, and have a beautiful silvery lustre, but in air become coated with a protective film of oxide. It is estimated that by substituting this material for aluminum for the frame of a Zeppelin airship, the weight would be reduced from 12,000 to 7,600 pounds with no loss in strength.

THE LATEST TRANSMUTATION.

The grain and a half of polonium isolated by Madame Curie was obtained by treating several tons of pitchblende. While radium lasts a thousand years, the particle of polonium half disappears in 140 days, the products being helium and what seems to be lead.

CRYSTALS LIKE LIVING FORMS.

"Liquid crystals," announced a score of years ago by Lehman, seem to have real existence, although it is not yet certain that they are really crystals. As first seen, they were spherical drops, with the fluidity of water but with particles in concentric circles about axes of symmetry, and two or more drops united on touching. Reporting late observations, Maurice Lehman states that the crystals vary greatly in size, the crystals of soft soap—though visible only with a microscope—being much larger than some others. Alcoholic solution of ammonium oleate shows elongated diamond-shaped crystals, and these are displaced and distorted as the liquid is poured, sometimes joining as four-pointed stars. The crystals sometimes have like living organisms. On meeting an air bubble, a spherical crystal may swallow it just as an ameba takes in its food; buds may form and separate at the sides of a flattened drop, as some organisms multiply; and two spheres in contact may stretch out into a snake-like form. The singular formations grow by additions to their substance, like living organisms, instead of by taking new particles upon their surfaces like ordinary crystals.

NOT LONGER LIFE BUT BETTER.

Without advancing the hope of lengthening the span of life, by the soul-mill diet of Prof. Metchnikoff or any other plan, Dr. Doyen, of Paris, believes some decay may be retarded, and the body kept in healthful activity throughout the natural period. To preserve vitality he invokes the aid of ferment to increase the white corpuscles in the blood, which are known to work so effectively against parasitic germs. He has named his energizer "mycozyme," and states that it powerfully stimulates the white corpuscles, thus not only lessening the inactivity of the old age period but giving resistance to various digestive and respiratory maladies. He claims that it acts against colds, bronchitis, and even epidemic diseases.

FOR BETTER CASTINGS.

"Siel," a new French alloy, contains 50 to 55 per cent of silicon, 22 to 25 of aluminum, 2 to 4 of titanium, 1 of calcium, 0.2 of manganese, and 0.2 to 0.5 of carbon. It is used as a reducing alloy, and is claimed to turn white pig-iron into gray pig-iron, and to disperse gases and prevent blowholes and flaws when added to steel.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH.

The first Lodge of England of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith (the Sons of the Covenant) was installed at the Hotel Great Central, Marylebone, Mr. Bergel, of Berlin, representing the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge in America, having come from Germany specially to perform the ceremony. About 25 members were present at the installation. At the dinner which followed Mr. Herbert Bentwich presided, among those present being Mr. Ernest Walford, vice-president, and Mr. James Castillo, treasurer, of the new Lodge. A number of greetings received from lodges in about 50 towns in Germany were read. The Rev. Dr. Gaster, in proposing the toast of "The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith," said it was the oldest order of its kind, and had 425 lodges distributed over North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa. It was organized for the protection, elevation, and assistance of the Jewish people throughout the world, and had borne good fruit in showing how much a Jew in happy circumstances could do for the furtherance of the highest aims and ideals, not only of his faith and race but of the whole of mankind. The first lodge was formed about 1842, and for the past 70 years the Order had been doing its beneficent work. Jews had different societies to carry on their numerous charitable operations, and if they magnified and multiplied the work of all those agencies they would get some idea of the stupendous work represented by that Order. Above all it had been a most powerful instrument in checking apostasy. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and Mr. Bergel responded.

SAVANTS WANTED FOR CHINA.

First, says the Chicago Evening Post, we sent missionaries to China—rather solemn gentlemen in black alpaca with hymn books under their arms. Then it became the fashion to send medical missionaries, a change which greatly attracted the hard-headed business man. It was very common to hear him say that he wasn't very strong on foreign missionaries, but these medical missionaries—now they were all right! And now the fashion has changed again and the Occident is sending to the Orient the best type of college teacher—which it has. The change is very significant. The old missionary was on the fringe of things; crowds chased him off the streets. The new "missionary" holds a strategic position at the centre; he reaches the influential classes—officials, sons of wealthy families, the new generation of native teachers. It is taking a long time to realize how wide open China is to Western influence. The appointment of University of Chicago men to responsible positions in the Imperial University of Peking should hasten this re-adjustment of our ideas of the Sunflower Kingdom.

SECRETS OF A MYSTIC SOCIETY.

In consequence of a decision of the Court of Appeal on March 22nd the secrets, rituals, and ceremonies of the mystic "Rosicrucian Order of A.O." are to be disclosed to-day to an expectant public.

The order is a modern revival of the famous Rosicrucian Order, which is believed to have been founded in the fifteenth century, and which possessed so much influence in Germany. The present order was instituted in 1881 by Comte Liddell Macgregor, of The Avenue, Beckenham, who is its head; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, and the late Dr. W. E. Buckland. At the time of the break of promise case brought by Mrs. Eliza Dinah Shefield—the daughter of a ship's steward, who became a West-end hostess—in 1905 against the Marquis Townshend, it was stated that Mrs. Shefield was the high priestess of the order.

The appeal yesterday was brought by Mr. Aleister Crowley, an expelled member of the order and editor of the "Equinox" magazine, who was recently ordered by Mr. Justice Buckland not to publish the secrets of the order in a number of the "Equinox" to be issued to-day. Mr. Crowley contended that Comte Macgregor, who obtained the injunction from Mr. Justice Buckland, had no cause of action, and this view was upheld by the Court of Appeal.

JUDGES AMUSED.

Comte Macgregor is a man of remarkable appearance, with long grey hair. He showed signs of disposure at the evident amusement of the judges when called to read the following extract from an affidavit made by him:

I am the chief of the Rosicrucian Order. It is an order instituted in its modern form in 1888 for the study of mystical philosophy and the mysteries of antiquity. The order is upon the lines of the well-known institution of Freemasonry.

The exclusive copyright of the rituals, codes, and manuscripts of the order is vested in me, I being founder and compiler of them; and I claim such an interest in the same as will entitle me to restrain any infringement of my rights thereto.

COMTE'S INDIGNATION.

Comte Macgregor added in his affidavit that Mr. Crowley had committed "the grossest possible breach of the obligations," and had violated the oath of secrecy by disclosing secrets of the order in the September number of the "Equinox" under the heading, "The Temple of Solomon the King."

Sir F. Low, K.C., M.P., who appeared for Comte Macgregor, asked the judges to read another article entitled, "The Pillar of Cloud." They did so, and appeared to enjoy it keenly. "The article is simply material which Comte Macgregor obtained from old books," Mr. Whately, who represented Mr. Crowley, contended. "Comte Macgregor can have no copyright in such material."

"But," Sir F. Low argued, "if the initiation ritual is published in the March number, as Mr. Crowley proposes, the damage will be irreparable—the cat will be out of the bag."

"I think there is a dead cat," Lord Justice Farwell remarked amid laughter.

"Perhaps there is a second cat," Sir F. Low retorted.

The Court decided that the injunction granted by Mr. Justice Buckland could not stand, and that Mr. Crowley was free to publish the secrets.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The Pinang Gazette has some pertinent remarks on the jury system. In the course of a leading article it says:

Generally speaking, a close acquaintance with the working of the jury system in this Colony, such as may be gained from a few years' work at the Press table, does not tend to increase one's respect for it. That the verdicts given are not more often wrong is principally due to the fact that judges here when summing up do much more pointedly than is customary in England, indeed one or two may almost be said to "direct," while the jurors are usually sensible enough to pay careful attention to the remarks addressed to them from the bench. At the same time, with the weary procedure, which often involves the interpretation of evidence into three or four languages, the heat in Court, which often sometimes makes it difficult for jurors of a lethargic nature to keep awake, and the flagrant perjury which taints so much of the evidence tendered, it is surprising that miscarriages of justice are not more frequent than they are.

THE SAVANTS WANTED FOR CHINA.

First, says the Chicago Evening Post, we sent missionaries to China—rather solemn gentlemen in black alpaca with hymn books under their arms. Then it became the fashion to send medical missionaries, a change which greatly attracted the hard-headed business man. It was very common to hear him say that he wasn't very strong on foreign missionaries, but these medical missionaries—now they were all right! And now the fashion has changed again and the Occident is sending to the Orient the best type of college teacher—which it has. The change is very significant. The old missionary was on the fringe of things; crowds chased him off the streets. The new "missionary" holds a strategic position at the centre; he reaches the influential classes—officials, sons of wealthy families, the new generation of native teachers. It is taking a long time to realize how wide open China is to Western influence. The appointment of University of Chicago men to responsible positions in the Imperial University of Peking should hasten this re-adjustment of our ideas of the Sunflower Kingdom.

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The new "missionary" holds a strategic position at the centre; he reaches the influential classes—officials, sons of wealthy families, the new generation of native teachers.

It is taking a long time to realize how wide open China is to Western influence.

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TO CONQUER MALARIA.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM A PHYSICIAN'S PEN.

"Those who conquer Malaria conquer the tropical," a proverb with which every resident in the tropics is familiar. While in consequence of the outward march of scientific achievement, this disease, so depressing in its onset, so devitalising in its effect, and so disorganising in its result to the whole system is better understood than it used to be, it is still, unfortunately, exceedingly prevalent, and is likely to continue until the conditions which produce it have been banished.

Most people know that while Malaria may take various forms it is due to a special germ or microbe, which destroys the red corpuscles by which the oxygen of the air is carried by the blood to every part of the body to burn up its impurities. The destruction of these corpuscles produces the marked symptoms so characteristic of the disease—the pale, sallow, earthy complexion, the mental and physical lassitude, the depression, the morbid thoughts and feelings, the aching muscles and the tender joints.

Bad as is all this, the result of America or poverty of the blood, as it is commonly called, which makes life a burden to the sufferer, it may go considerably farther until it produces the wasted and dangerous condition of the system doctors call "Cachexia."

For long Quinine has been the sheet-anchor of the physician, and in the acute stages it generally answers admirably, but in the later stages something else must be employed to destroy the effects wrought by the microbes.

Happily, in this conquest of the hosts of the disease germs which invade the body under the banner of Malaria, the physician has been presented with a weapon as potent over them as the modern machine gun is over the old flint lock gun. This weapon is Sanatogen, one of the most powerful restoratives and tonalisers ever given to the world. Its remarkable properties are due to its two constituents, Cassine, the solid portion of pure, new milk, and Glycerophosphate of Soda, a preparation containing phosphorus in the precise form in which it exists in the body. Phosphorus, as everyone knows, is not only as a physician has written "intimately associated with the health of the system, and is indispensable for the discharge of the functions of the nervous centres," but is also "absolutely essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed." This cell growth is greatly interfered with in Malaria, and a supply of phosphorus which is easily absorbed by the depleted system is urgently necessary to restore it to its standard activity. Nothing does this so well as Sanatogen as nothing so rapidly restores the vitality of the blood as this preparation, which is prescribed by over twelve thousand physicians in the world because no secret has been made of its constituents and they realise its overwhelming value in rousing the functions of the body to do their duty.

How rapidly Sanatogen restores the blood after Anemia may be judged from the fact that one eminent physician records that the red blood corpuscles in a patient increased eighty thousand per cubic millimetre in a week, and the percentage of red colouring matter in them advanced from 61 per cent to 62.5 per cent, while another patient, who was unable to take any solid food and was losing weight rapidly so improved in a fortnight that the red corpuscles increased two hundred thousand per cubic millimetre, their red colouring matter from 48 per cent to 52 per cent, and she was able to resume her household duties, completely cured of the terrible malnutrition from which she was suffering. Children are especially liable to Malaria and its pernicious after effects, which may delay their development and stunt their growth. When given Sanatogen they rapidly improve. One child who at three years old, in consequence of Malaria, weighed only half a pound more than it did when it was a year and a half, was given a small quantity of Sanatogen daily, and its weight at once began to go up half a pound a week.

Just as Malaria causes wasting in children, it makes adults prematurely old, in consequence of the depression of the vitality of the system. This condition is rapidly cured by Sanatogen, which removes the prematurely old look and soon substitutes for the feeble will and listless spirit a healthy interest in normal pursuits.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet on the subject of Malaria has been written by a physician who had a wide experience of it in the tropics. In order to give this momentous publication, "Malaria, its Causes and Effects," the widest publicity, the proprietors of the copy-right have instructed Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, to distribute a limited number of copies free of charge, to anyone who may feel interested in it, and will send a post card mentioning the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

Sanatogen, by the way, may be obtained direct from Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong, and at all chemists.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

NEW FABRICS FOR SPRING.

THE VOGUE OF "LITTLE FROCKS."

There was a time, and that not so long ago, when every smart woman's wardrobe contained one or two "little frocks." The exact quality of their littleness would be difficult to define, since they were naturally the same size as other gowns for the same wearer, and larger than most of her evening dresses, if it came to comparison of material used. Now, their littleness was an affair of simplicity, and lay in their suggestion of femineness and plainness of mind. They were only considered fit for morning wear, and the woman beyond early girlhood who wore them later in the day laid herself open in some subtle way to be considered rather "an artful minx."

This was due to the fact that the little frock aped simplicity at a more complex time of day than breakfast. And now it is the height of the fashion!

ITS USES AND ABUSES.

At all hours, in all materials, for all purposes, this form is seen on all figures. Yes, even the dress-downers feel for her withering longgots on the surface of "a little frock" of velvet, while a short skirt falls as straight as Nature will allow, and rather more narrowly than Nature would like. Paris allows no other form of dress for day wear just now, and stand-up collars are quite taboo. The fashion is charming for the young or the pretty, but most trying to those whose age is not as uncertain as they could wish, and to those whose taste are strictly for use and not for ornament.

A SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE.

A new piece at a Parisian theatre has some pretty gowns in it, and they are all of the "little" varieties to outline, even when their detail is elaborate. For instance, the heroine wears a short gown of net, with a heavy border of Irish lace. The bodice is net, containing into an over-pelisse on the skirt, and embroidered in black velvet at the lower corners. The bodice is cut away round the throat for a couple of inches below the ordinary collar-line, and a flat Pierrot frill of lace finishes it. The sleeves are, of course, short, not reaching to the elbow. On another dress of bright blue silk, with a deep flounce of blue and white foulard, the Pierrot frill is edged with a line of the foulard, and the sleeves are plain cylinders, quite loose, and only six inches long.

THE ONE-PIECE BLOUSE.

The smartest bodies have the sleeves cut in one piece with the rest, thus avoiding the interrupting seam. The idea approaches that of the kimono, and the fashions seen on some gowns seems to argue a return to that style, so much overdone two or three seasons ago. Perfectly plain gipsy blouses are also in fashion, the whole thing made in one piece, without any fastenings or any shape, for the matter of that. They suit a certain kind of vivid beauty, but commonplace types would do well to avoid them, as they rank as "self-conscious"—that class which includes so many things in dress.

SELF-CONSCIOUS DRESSING.

Many an ordinarily nice-looking girl is disturbed from some little detail which would become her admirably, simply because it ranges as a studied thing, to which will appear as though she thought herself pretty. Some hair-dressing, for example, would suit many girls, but those who saw them would say: "She fancies herself!" For the same reason, the ribbon passed under the chin, the black velvet sash, the studied hat, have to be avoided by all except those who are so pretty that they can afford to do without them. Such is the irony of things.

SOME NEW SILKS.

Some new figured silks are on the market just now which make up into delightful little gowns. They are soft and dull with as little sheen as a woolen fabric; but their folds are admirable; and one notes with pleasure that they are of English manufacture, although chiefly of Oriental design. Some are bright tones dalled by the darkness of the ground on which they are printed; others are all subdued. A pretty frock is made of darkish grey silk, patterned in squares with alternate patches of confounded broken blue and pink, and a rather bold design. This makes up charmingly into an afternoon "at-home" gown, for instance especially when treated in the popular medieval style, and bound with very dull blue or green velvet. The same patterns and colourings are carried out in thin soft satin, which is like a fairy pause.

THE SHAPED FLOUNCE.

The shaped flounce is certainly coming in quickly again, brought back by the scarf which in full skirts rounds the knee a week or two ago, and is now fading out in favor of a line of embroidery heading a blouse. It may revive the long skirt, even for outdoor wear, which will be a pity. In some cases, the scarf remains, over a fairly full flounce, but these draped skirts have not really struck their roots very deep with us, and will probably not last very long—certainly not for any such time as the Empire and Directoire fashions. They may be with us throughout the summer, because in light muslin and chiffons they will certainly be prettier than they are cloth. But it must not be forgotten what dust-traps they are, and at race-meetings, the horse show, and so forth, they are certain to offer a cosy home for whatever lonely microbes may be wandering about.

CREPES AND NEW COLOURS.

Very delicious are the tones employed in the new crepes, which are to make so many spring frocks. Primula mauve, hyacinth pink, wood-violet, are a few of them. Those with a faint satiny stripe of their own colour are very pretty, especially made over a silk lining contracted in line. A charming crepe frock in pale mole color is made over bright pink silk, and edged with embroidery in silver, rose, and pale blue, on a ground of mole-coloured silk. The bodice is out away round a yoke and sleeves of Irish crochet, dyed mole-colour; over pink, and the collarless neck is finished with a frill of the finest white tulle, closely pleated, and edged with a fine embroidery in rose and silver.

Another form of crepe is very silky, and has the crumpled texture of the skin on hot milk.

A hyacinth blue gown in this material is made over delicate green, and bands of green embroidery trim the bodice.

A FEW ECCELENCEITIES.

Orress just now has its share of strangeness, particularly in the adornment of the skirt. Every dress is practically an adaptation of the idea of one gown over another, and in the search for novel effects some odd things are perpetrated. For instance, a gown of smoky grey over rose-coloured silk has a natural round waistline outlined with black velvet. A piece of embroidery a yard square is fastened by one thread to the middle of the waist. The opposite corner is finished by a long tassel of pink and silver fringe falling to the hem; the two side-corners are brought round and fastened in front with a smaller tassel. It is, in fact, like an apron worn behind and tied in front. Another dress has a yoke and sleeves of lace, over which the same pointed idea is carried out in the whole gown, which is plain in front, wrapped over at the back, and the corner coming up the bodice in front passes under a circular band of embroidery on the lace yoke, and falls over it with a tassel. Like Susan's father in the immortal rhyme we can only say, "What next? What next?" X and Z in the Globe.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

In the House of Commons on March 21st Mr. Arlanchot raised the very important question of cotton-growing within the British Empire. Since those days, he said, when we were pre-eminent in the cotton trade of the world, other great commercial nations had grown up. Forty years ago we used in the country double the supply of raw material that America used; now America had surpassed us. First of all, America developed her cotton supply in order to meet the demand of her own home markets, but now she was building up an export trade that cut into our export trade to the East and demanded an ever-increasing supply of the raw material. America's ultimate goal was to wrest from us our pre-eminence in the supply of cotton goods. The time was coming when America would require the bulk of her own cotton for use in her own spindles. In France during the last 30 years the number of spindles had increased by 72 per cent, while in Germany the number had increased 100 per cent. Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire required something like five million bales of raw cotton out of the total of 16 or 7 millions bales required for the world's consumption. The supply came from one country. Seven-eighths of the raw cotton consumed in this country came from America and it must be remembered that America was our principal rival in the cotton trade and was herself ever absorbing greater quantities of the raw cotton she herself produced. Last year the total crop of America was only 11 million bales. The result was that there was not enough cotton to go round. In Lancashire spindles were stopped or on short time and there was distress amongst the operatives and great loss of capital amongst employers. Employers in the cotton trade could not obtain the raw material of their industry at a price which enabled them to carry on at a profit while the prices obtained mill-owners were compelled to mix the highest grade of cotton with cotton of a lower quality, and this rendered necessary a greater degree of humidity in the atmosphere of the spinning mills and weaving sheds and increased the risk of danger to the health of the operatives. The problem which all concerned in the cotton trade of Lancashire had to face was how they were to be independent of America as the sole source of supply. That seems to argue a return to that style, so much overdone two or three seasons ago. Perfectly plain gipsy blouses are also in fashion, the whole thing made in one piece, without any fastenings or any shape, for the matter of that. They suit a certain kind of vivid beauty, but most trying to those whose age is not as uncertain as they could wish, and to those whose taste are strictly for use and not for ornament.

THE ONE-PIECE BLOUSE.

Colonel Seely promised not to forget his friend's suggestion. The excellent speech of the hon. gentleman opposite, on which he congratulated him, was divided into controversial and non-controversial parts. The hon. gentleman tried to make the House believe that there was an argument for Tariff Reform in the cotton industry. That was an argument which should not be made by everyone interested in the industry of this country. Whatever they might take of the merits and demerits of Tariff Reform, they must look facts in the face, and the fact was that however high gentlemen might think it might benefit other industries, to cotton it would be fatal. (Cheers and cries of "No.") He put it as bluntly as he could. Speaking from recollection, the production of cotton goods in Lancashire was about £102,000,000 worth per annum. Of that, the enormous proportion of more than £80,000,000 was exported to other countries. On the other hand, the imports of cotton goods into this country were negligible in quantity, amounting to only a few hundreds of thousands a year. Whatever the abstract merits of Tariff Reform, it would be fatal to attempt to mix up this scheme of growing cotton within the British Empire with any scheme of Tariff Reform, because the whole springs of private enterprise on which it principally depended, although the Government assisted, would be dried up. How could any scheme of protection in this respect be otherwise than fatal to an industry which had practically no imports and which exported the enormous proportion of nearly four-fifths of its total to foreign countries? (Hear, hear.) He thought it was sufficiently well known that whatever might be said about other industries, the cotton trade was the creation of their Free Trade system—"No"—was created by it and would fall with it. (Cheers and cries of "No.")

Colonel Seely said he quite appreciated that, but the House would remember that, in his opening sentences, the hon. member tried to show that, owing to tariff walls, foreign countries, and America especially, were over-taking us, and he thought it his duty, therefore, as Minister in charge in that House of the Colonies, to state the view of the Government

KIDNAPPING OF WIDOWS.

A case has come to our notice lately which is only one of similares cases occurring in this sunny "Island of Farms beyond the sea." A widow in Taitai village had an only son who had a wife and one child, a son. Last November the young man died and in January the child died also, leaving the widow with her widowed daughter-in-law to mourn the double loss. The custom of kidnapping unprotected women is so common that the younger woman dared not leave the house to go to their fields for some days. After about three weeks she thought herself safe and went to dig potatoes just outside the village; suddenly several men seized her and took her to a neighbouring village to become the wife of a man there. The news soon spread in Taitai village and the more progressive element, headed by a school-teacher, asked the men of the clan to which the young woman's husband had belonged? "Was this widow carried away with your consent?" They said that it had been done with their consent and without their knowledge. "Then why do you go and bring her back?" Let us not allow outsiders to come to our village and kidnap women." Thus exhorted the men of the clan overcame their objections to getting themselves into trouble for the sake of the widow of a distant relative, and went in a body to the village to which the widow had been taken and demanded that she should be returned. Doors were bolted in their faces, whereupon they took down the doors and found the woman bound and gagged; she was released and taken back to her mother-in-law. The kidnappers then brought suit, saying the woman had consented to be married, and they demanded reparation for the broken doors of their house. The local official who judged the case demanded a fee of \$12 from each party, the kidnappers were fined two bunches of firecrackers, while the poor woman was slapped in the face by official authority. Such is Chinese justice and such is woman's position in China.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1544]

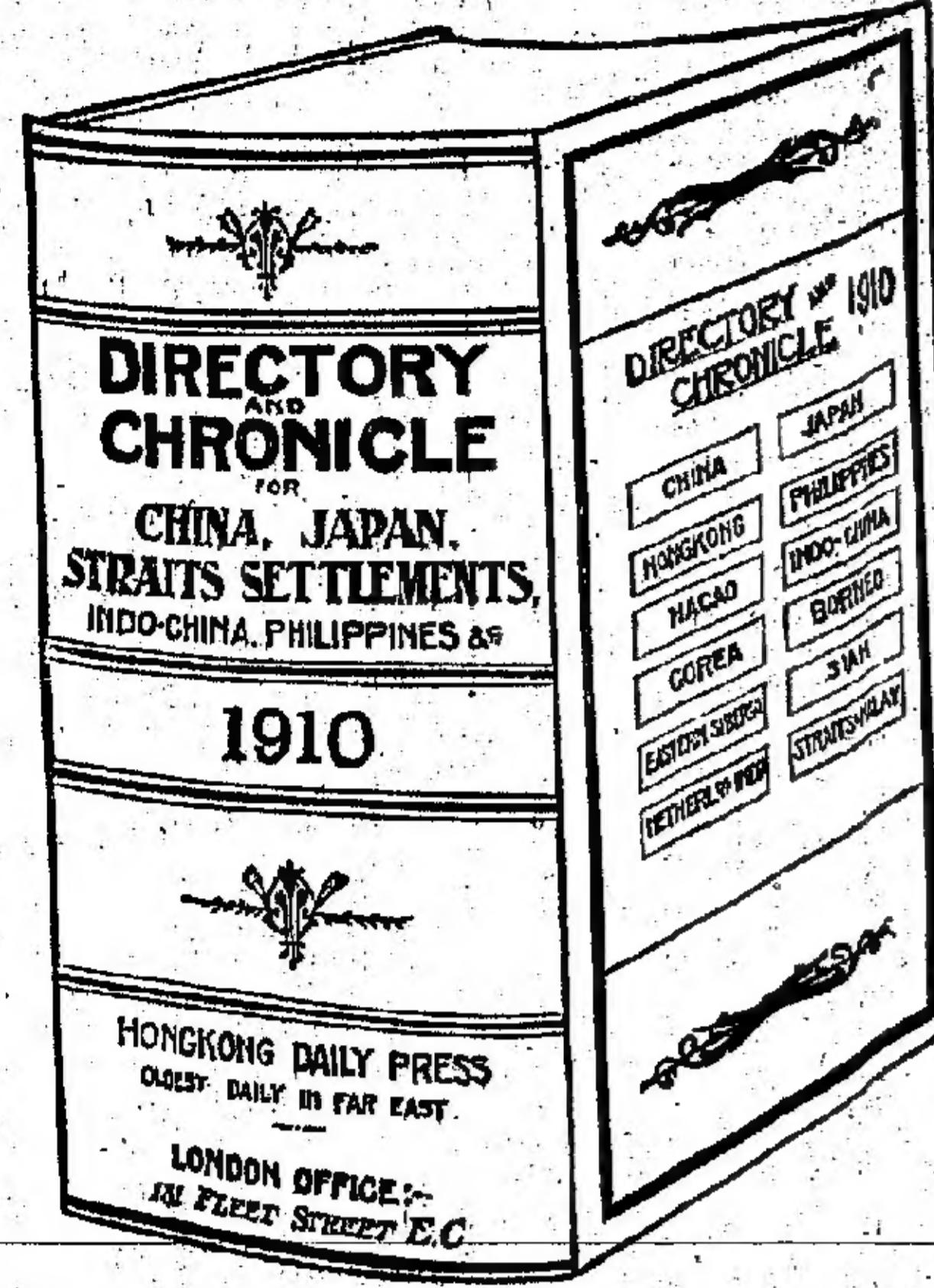
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WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

THE BATTLESHIP OF THE FUTURE.

Earl Cawdor, the President, took the chair on March 15th at the opening meeting of the session of the Institution of Naval Architects, which was being held in the Hall of the Royal Society of Arts. There was a very large attendance.

The report of the Council stated that the Institution had now completed the first half century of its existence, and the Prince of Wales had graciously consented to open the meetings in July, which would take the form of an International Congress in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. The desirability of placing the Institution upon a more definite and permanent basis had led the Council to recommend that incorporation under a Royal Charter should be applied for by petition to the King through the Privy Council. They had now a total membership of 1,895, as against 1,842 in 1903.

Lord Cawdor said that they met this year under circumstances of exceptional interest, because just fifty years ago the Institution was founded. Jubilee meetings would be held this summer to celebrate the anniversary. He congratulated the members upon having completed the first stage of what he earnestly hoped might be a permanent and enduring record of the progress of naval architecture and marine engineering. This valuable work had played an important part in promoting the advancement of this branch of applied science in every land whose seaboard and maritime interests made the building of ships a matter of primary importance. He was pleased to observe that the affairs of the Institution generally seemed to be in a highly satisfactory condition. Of all the branches of engineering there was

one, perhaps, of greater importance to this country, through their influence upon both the Navy and the Merchant Marine, than naval architecture and marine engineering. In the latter industry the steam-turbine, which had given so remarkable an impetus to the development of speed in ships, continued to grow in favour.

Last year's output of 468,000 shaft horse-power showed a substantial advance of 25 per cent. on the average of the previous two years, while the reciprocating engines turned out during 1909 totalled just over 1,000,000 horse-power, or substantially the same in amount as the average of the previous two years. While the advantages of the turbine in high-speed ships were now fully recognised, the reciprocating engine continued to hold its own for economy at lower speeds, but its place in this field also was now being menaced by the adaptation of the steam-turbine to vessels of moderate speed. For smaller craft progress was steadily being made in the use of the internal combustion engine wherever it could be profitably employed. Fishing boats, which were formerly so picturesquely propelled by sail, had undergone a first transformation through the influence of steam, and were now in a transition period, due to the advent of the internal combustion engine. Perhaps the most interesting application of this engine was that which led to the experimental solution of the problem of flight. Already the question was engaging the attention of our naval and military experts and an aeronautical branch of the Naval Service had been inaugurated. This new department might lead to signal changes in warship design, while the possibility of aerial transportation becoming a commercial reality opened up a most interesting field of speculation. The output of merchant tonnage in the United Kingdom during 1909 was 941,000, showing an increase of 61,400 tons on the previous year. On the other hand, the amount of tonnage broken up and disposed of abroad had been exceptionally large, so that the total increase in our merchant fleet, which attained 764,000 tons in 1908, had fallen to 27,000 tons. This reduction, in so far as it was due to the scrapping of useless tonnage, was a healthy sign, and should tend to make for better times. In other countries the depression in shipbuilding appeared to have been severe and rather more lasting. From the United States there was reported a reduction in new tonnage for mercantile use of 95,700 tons, from Germany a decrease of 79,000 tons, and from France of 42,000 tons, representing a decrease of 30 to 40 per cent. from the previous year's totals, whereas the United Kingdom had increased her output by about 64 per cent. Of the total merchant ship tonnage launched throughout the world the United Kingdom was last year responsible for 62 per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. in 1908 and 58 per cent. in 1907. But it must be borne in mind that owing to competition and lack of orders work had in many cases been undertaken at very high price. The delay in completing the *Superb*, which required twenty-eight months between the laying of her keel and the date of her commission, was largely due to the effects of the engineering strike on the North-East Coast. Contrasted with this, the completion of the *Vanguard* in twenty-three months was a satisfactory proof of the highly efficient organisation of our private shipyards and of their ability to complete their contracts within the specified time if only labour troubles could be eliminated. The competition for new work in warship construction was as keen, if not keener, than for merchant vessels. One could not withhold feelings of genuine admiration for Japan, which was now able to construct the largest battleships within her own borders, designed and built by her own citizens. Ten years ago, when the King came to the Throne, the tonnage of the warships launched annually in this country was, roughly speaking, equal to the total warship output of the rest of the world; now that proportion had fallen to about one-half. And whereas in the three years 1899-1902 we launched war vessels aggregating 132,200 tons for foreign Powers, only 53,000 tons were so launched during the three years 1907-9. At the present moment, fortunately, there was a fair amount of work in hand in British yards for foreign Powers, and there were, moreover, warships being built for our Dominions Beyond the Seas, a particularly gratifying sign of the times. For our own naval requirements are relatively small output of 92,800 tons, spread over 35 vessels, had been the result of the past year's work. This compared with 96,000 tons launched in Germany and 95,000 tons in France. But this year's Navy Estimates certainly reflected a desire on the part of the Government to make more ample provision for naval requirements than had been the case during the last four years. The total of £40,600,000 was the largest amount ever voted for the purpose, but our naval requirements were very urgent. The continued growth in the size and speed of battleships and armoured cruisers, which at present showed no signs of reaction, created a large additional burden of cost for each capital ship, while these in no way surpassed the smaller cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, each of which in turn proceeded along similar lines of development as regards size, speed, armament, and personnel. The rate of progression was constantly accelerated. The 30,000-ton battleship, which a few years ago was looked upon as a fanciful conception of the distant future, was already very close upon us, and when armoured cruisers required 7,000 horse-power to drive them at their contract speed, they could form some

ind gun. If it were true that a successful torpedo attack meant incapacitating the battleship, it was a very serious matter.

After other speeches Admiral Bacon was thanked for his paper.

Dr R. T. Glazebrook, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, read a report on the progress of the National Experimental Tank at Teddington, which will be visited by the members to-morrow, and Mr. A. W. Jones contributed an account of the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture, which was formed by a hooker named Sewell in 1791.

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N. YAMADA.

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1910. [541]

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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex. s. "Molcan."

From Australia, ex. s. "Maldavia."

From Calcutta, ex. s. "Himalaya."

From Persian Gulf, ex. s. B. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

PALAWAN

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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E. A. HEWETT.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

TALAWAN

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E. A. HEWETT.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [1]

SEABRIDGE MARKET PRICES.

April 14th, 1910.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat Lung Pa Yoke—Beef, sirloin

and prime cut.....lb. 20

Ham Ngau Yoke—Roast Beef.....20

Ngau Nam—Bread of Beef.....18

Tong Yoke—Beef for soup.....20

Ngau Yoke Pa—Beef Steak.....20

Ngau Yoke Young—Sausages.....10

Ngau Kao—Bullock's Brains set.....10

Ngau Le—Beef Steak, Sirloin 1/3.....20

Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue.....50

Ham Ngau Yoke—Beef Head.....60

Ngau Sam—Heart.....lb. 15

Ham Ngau Kin—Beef Hump.....50

Ham Ngau Kok—Bullock's Kidney.....10

Ham Ngau Kok—Bullock's Liver.....10

Ham Ngau Kok—Calves' Liver.....6

Ham Ngau Kok—Calves' Head.....set \$1.00

Yong Fei—Leg of Mutton.....22

Yong Shan—Mutton Shoulder.....20

Yong Tsoo—Sheep's Head & feet.....50

Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart.....6

Yong Lin—Sheep's Kidneys.....9

Yong Kong—Sheep's Liver.....lb. 24

Chu Ko—Pig's Feet.....each 12

Chu Tsoo—Pig's Brain.....per set 24

Chu Tsoo—Pig's Head.....lb. 25

Chu Tsoo—Pig's Head & feet.....15

Chu Tsoo—Pig's Kidney.....pair 8

SIR HENRY BLAKE ON THE PEERS.

The following letter from Sir Henry Blake appeared in the *Times* on March 23rd:

Sir.—While the Peers have given abundant proof of the superiority in debating power of the hereditary Chamber compared with the House of Commons, and having justified their existence in their present form are now proceeding to consider drastic changes of extraordinary importance with a view of strengthening the Second Chamber in the estimation of the democracy, the Government have, it is understood, drafted a proposal for the practical destruction of the House of Lords as an effective branch of the Constitution, and the creation of a fancy Second Chamber designed as to gear with the cogs of the party machine, leaving practically no check upon the most hasty or ill-considered legislation but the Veto of the Sovereign, which would involve risks that no prudent statesman could contemplate without the gravest apprehension.

Were the issue to be decided by Great Britain a solution satisfactory to moderate men might be expected; but the Irish Nationalist Party found themselves in a dominant position, and for a time held the Government at their mercy. The Budget must be modified, but first the destruction of the Veto of the House of Lords must be assured on pain of defeat and dissolution. This was the time of heroic pose by Mr. Redmond. But with the knowledge that the Opposition did not desire an immediate appeal to the country there was a quick change. The tail no longer wagged the dog, and Mr. Redmond came to heel as observers of his tactics expected, and at what a price for Ireland! Of the *pourpures* one knows nothing, but after a series of rapid changes, rarely equalled and never exceeded in political history, Mr. Asquith has decided that the Veto resolution will first be taken, while at Newmarket, on the 16th inst., Mr. Redmond declared as follows, as reported in *The Times* of yesterday:

On behalf of the Irish Party, he offered in the House of Commons to accept the Budget in one hour to-morrow, or any day it was brought forward, without the change of one comma, so long as they had the assurance that the Government would be able effectively to deal with the Veto of the House of Lords.

We have at last the definite statement that Mr. Redmond and his followers are prepared to accept the Budget proposals, notwithstanding that it means a serious addition to the taxation of Ireland. I hope that the people of Ireland will remember the fact at the election that cannot be long delayed.

I congratulate Mr. Asquith upon his successful manipulation of the Irish Nationalist Party. Granting the Veto resolution carried, further, granting the Veto of the Second Chamber destroyed—the Home Rule Party will not have advanced a single step towards the attainment of their desire. No Government will dare to grant Home Rule until the question has been definitely laid before the constituencies and a mandate given upon it. The existence or extinction of the House of Lords is indifferent, for if the majority of the constituencies returned members in favor of Home Rule on a definite question the existing House of Lords would pass the measure, as they would now pass the Budget if the Government dared to propose it to the present House of Commons; while if the British people are opposed to it even the absence of a Second Chamber would not secure it.

I write as a Unionist from the conviction that Home Rule would not conduce to the benefit of the Empire, or of Ireland. I acknowledge that there are many as honest in their conviction who favour Home Rule, with an equal desire that the Empire should not suffer. It behoves them to remember that no measure of local government yet formulated conferred upon the proposed Irish Legislature, or Council, the power of interference with Customs or Excise or existing taxes. Therefore, for the problematic acceptance of Irish Home Rule by the British people Mr. Redmond and his party are pledged to accept increased taxation in various directions, and touching almost every industry. If his views represent those of the Irish people who have returned his party to Parliament, their mouths are closed from ever again raising a protest against over-taxation of Ireland. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. BLAKE.

Myrtle Grove, Youghal, March 13.

SOUR MILK CURE.

To Professor Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, belongs the credit of having discovered a true elixir of life. Was not "rare Ben Jonson" who sang:

In eight and twenty days

He'll make an old man of fourscore & a child?

An adaptation of the line might be written in honour of the alchemist of the Pasteur Institute.

Metchnikoff has, indeed, done more than transmute base metal into gold. He has opened up a golden vista of long life and perfect health to old men and maidens, young men and children. He proved to the satisfaction of scientists and doctors that the lower intestine is crowded with millions of putrefactive germs, which work their wicked will unchecked on the human system, and produce disease. After prolonged research he found a means of destroying these germs, namely, by the introduction of a pure lactic acid culture into the intestine; in popular language, he invented the sour milk cure.

A keen demand arose for milk scientifically soured by a lactic acid ferment; but, people soon found that this was not an agreeable diet, whatever its health-giving properties may have been; moreover, it was impossible for the public to know whether the sour milk supplied to them was soured with a pure culture, or whether its acidity was due to exposure and decomposition. In the latter case, as was shown by a report published recently in the *Daily Chronicle*, the cure is worse than the disease.

A scheme for guarding against dangers such as this has been prepared by Messrs. Aplin & Barrett, the famous West Country firm of St. Ivel Dairy specialists, who, after various experiments, have given to the public:—

1. The pure culture of the *Bacillus Bulgaricus* (of *Musco*) which is the only one that Professor Metchnikoff recommends.

2. In a form which is palatable and easily assimilated.

3. At a price which will place it within the reach of the poorest in the land.

They have introduced the *Bacillus Bulgaricus* into their cheese which they have named Lactic St. Ivel Cheese; and every packet of it contains the culture in a vigorous and active form. It retains all the delicious qualities of the ordinary St. Ivel cheese, whilst hidden away in it is the army of digesting germs, which mingle with the digestive juices and, so to speak, wage relentless war on the pernicious germs in the lower intestine. The battle ends in a victory for the *Bacillus Bulgaricus*, and the effect on the consumer of the cheese is improved health and long life.

The lactic acid culture is obtained by Messrs. Aplin & Barrett from the laboratory of one of the leading London hospitals, and, combined with the milk from the fertile plains round Yeovil, the centre of the St. Ivel cheese industry, rapidly develops the pure culture. Every

mouthful of the cheese means an addition of new lactic acid germs to replace those whose life work in the human system has been completed. Dr. Samuel Ridal, D.Sc., and Dr. Walter Thorp, B.Sc., have pronounced favourably on this method of taking lactic acid culture.



SENDS HIS PHOTOGRAPH TO SHOW HOW WELL HE IS LOOKING NOW.

SENOR NUNES OF MACAO THANKFULLY WRITES OF HIS CURE FROM CHEST TROUBLE AND RHEUMATISM BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Every morning's post brings to the various offices of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. throughout the World letters from grateful people telling how they themselves, or some loved members of their family, have been saved from suffering, and made strong and well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great Blood and Nerve Tonic medicine with the twenty years' reputation.

The letter which follows is of special interest to people in the Far East, because it comes from Senor Jose Nunes of the College of St. Joseph at Macao, South China. Translated from the Portuguese, Senhor Nunes' letter reads as follows, as reported in *The Times* of yesterday:

"I come by means of this to thank you for the good that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me. I was treated with various medicines by several doctors, but without finding a cure; it was only by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that I succeeded in being cured."

"My ailments were; swollen legs and feet, chronic bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism and poverty of blood. Before commencing to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had suffered for seven years from these maladies, and weighed only 180 lbs. To-day I am perfectly well and my weight is 209 lbs."

"I purchased Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the Dispensary of Dr. Franco in this city of Macao. Enclosed I send you my photograph. If you think that the publication of this letter will be of any use to you at liberty to do so."

Remarkable as it may seem, there is nothing extraordinary in the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Senhor Nunes of the maladies he mentions.

As is proved by his weight he is a man of good physique, and therefore the good rich red health-giving blood supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People speedily strengthened his lungs, drove out the poisonous soil, which was the cause of his Rheumatism, and built up his weakened system.

In the same simple way—by their unique purifying and at the same time strengthening action on the blood—these Pills have cured thousands of cases of Anemia, Debility, Malaria, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Back-pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Purpura, Beriberi, Eczema and Skin Eruptions, as well as those special aches and ills only women know.

Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 84, Szechuan Road, Shanghai. I bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles for \$8 post free.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road West.—3rd Sunday after Easter, 17th April. Matins, 11 a.m. Vespers, Croch, Psalms, Wallace, Bimble, Te Deum, Lawes, Hayes, Hopkins, Kyrie, Vincent, Hymns, 354, 392, 370, and 528; Holy Communion, 12.15 p.m. Evensong.—Psalm, Hayes, Woodward, Monk; Magnificat, Canidge, 12th a.m.; Nunc Dimittis, Foster, Hymns, 407, 503, 565 and 55.

The Church launch "Dayspring" will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends to the services between 8.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.: returning afterwards). The "Adoration" Psalm is the call flag. All the singing is from an unappropriated Victorian psalm book. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road.—Minister: Rev. G. H. Fielding. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns, 20, 231, 237, Psalm, 34 (St. Ethelreda); Anthem: "Ye shall dwell in the land" (Stainer). 4 p.m. Sunday Schools 6 p.m. Worship; Psalm, 109, Hymns 219, 297, 371.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Wan Chai.—Sunday Service 10.15 a.m. 6.00 and 8 p.m. Preacher: Rev. J. A. A. Baker.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' HOME, Arsenal Street.—Sunday, 3 p.m. P. S. A. 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting conducted by Capt. Baker. Monday 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting. Wednesday 8 p.m. Answers to Questions—Rev. J. A. A. Baker. Saturday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon.—3rd Sunday after Easter, 17th April, 1910. Morning Service at 11 a.m., Holy Communion at Noon. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. in British School. Evening Service at 6 p.m. Services on Sundays are—Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon; on 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Children's Service on 1st Sundays of every alternate month at 3 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—8 a.m. Sunday after Easter, 17th April. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Festival of the Cross, Croch, Psalms of the morning. Te Deum, Lawes, Hayes, Hopkins, Kyrie, Vincent, Laius, "Lay us the heart" (Neville); Ayton, "Amen." Psalm 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105 (2nd Turn). Preacher: The Bishop in Kwanza and Human (Dr. Banister) N.B.—Psalm 86, Verses 1, 2, 9, 10 and 17 in union; Psalm 67, Verses 1, 4 and G. P. in union; Psalm 11, Psalm 21; Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria, N.B.—Psalm 80, Verses 1, 2, 9, 16, 19, 20, 31, and 45 in union.

PRINTING.

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally trifling.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated April 15th state:

Business in "local stocks" has been active throughout the past week, and rates generally have been well maintained, in some instances showing further appreciation. "Rubbers" are recovering in London and a firmer feeling has set in locally in sympathy with the home market. A fairly large business has again to be reported upon, the market closing bouncy, and at considerably improved rates upon the lowest touched. The latest quotation for Fine Hard Para Rubber wired per Ton at 12/3 per lb. Exchange on London closes at 1/94 T.T. and on Shanghai at 74 1/4 T.T. Bar Silver is quoted at 24/4 per oz.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been fixed in fair quantities at \$975 to \$985, closing steady at the higher rate with probable sellers. London has improved to £900 ds. Nationals continue in demand at \$76, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cautious have been booked at \$170 and close in request. Other stocks under this head are quicker and unchanged at last quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have improved to \$840 with sales, and China to \$111 with sales and further buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are quiet but steady at \$304. Indo-China, after advancing to \$76, are somewhat easier with a few shares probably obtainable at \$75. China and Mauritius have been done at \$8 to \$84, market closing without feature at the latter. Douglas continue in request at \$32 and Shell Transports at the improved rate of 95/- after sales.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled firm during the week, and close with buyers at \$162. Lutong are on offer at \$29.

MINING.—Raubas have again been done at \$82, and more shares are wanted. Charbonnages and Chinese Engineering are unchanged at the latter.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced to \$63 with sales and probable buyers at \$62.

Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$59 sellers, and Shanghai Docks to \$180 sellers. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves are unchanged at \$125, and New Amye Docks at \$93.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are quiet with sellers at \$100. Humphrys Estates are wanted at \$82 and Kowloon Lands at \$28. West Pointe have been booked at the reduced rate of \$40. Hongkong Hotels are quiet but steady at \$107 and \$93 for the old and new issues, respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewco are easier in the North at \$140. Hongkong has again been quoted at \$63, and are in further request.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneo have improved to \$1 with sales. China Providents have been done and are wanted at \$84. There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$184, Electric at \$20, China Lights at \$2, and Watsons at \$62. Roseas are reported to have been sold at \$22, but at this there are sellers. Langkata wire from Shanghai are quoted \$1.475 sellers.

RUBBERS.—Anglo-Malaya have improved in London to 37/-, and Lingzhi to 70. Batu Tigras have advanced steadily from 122/6 to 136/- and close with buyers at the latter rate. United Sardar have been done at 167/6 to 175/- closing firm. Ledbury have been done up to 135/-, but at this rate there are now sellers. Allagars are in demand and are now quoted at 9/6 buyers.

CHERONNE.—Lands have been booked at 8/6 and London Ventures at 12/6 up to 13/-.

Sales have been effected of Pantai at \$33 (Sta.), Changkat Serdang at \$29 to \$30 (Sta.), Glenelays at \$4 (Sta.), and United Singapores at \$41 (Sta.).

SOZODONT

Teeth preserved to middle age are pretty sure to last out one's lifetime. The greatest known preservative of the teeth and purifier of the mouth is Sozodont Liquid. It penetrates the minutest crevices of the teeth destroying the deadly mouth acids. Its antiseptic effect in the mouth is most lasting.



NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Borees and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED

SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6, \$7 and

\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong 26th October, 1906. [1314]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm. WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS. SEMI-SEMI & CO.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1907. [33]

A warranted cure for all temporary and chronic diseases from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Stockkeepers throughout the world.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1906

£19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital ... £6,000,000

Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000

Paid-up Capital ... 1,212

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ASSAYE, British str., 7,000, Owen Jones, E.N.E., 15th April—Shanghai 12th April, General P. & O. S. N. Co.
CHINGTUO, Chinese str., 1,469, Joers, 14th April—Saiou 10th April, Rice—Wallom & Co.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, J. Kuyser, 15th April—Hapshong and Hohow 14th April, General—Jensen & Co.
CYCLOPS, British str., 5,747, J. H. D. Hazelton, 15th April—Liverpool 23rd January and Singapore 9th April, Butterfield & Swire.
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Anderson, 15th April—Hapshong 12th April, General—Asgaard, Thorsen & Co.
HAIMUN, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 15th April—Swatow 14th April, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,056, Holme, 15th April—Singapore 9th April, General—Wen Lin.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 15th April—Canton, Ningpo, British str., 1,263, Pickard, 15th April—Swatow 14th April—Butterfield & Swire.
TAIKOAN MARU, Jap. str., 1,994, I. Fukui, 14th April—Moto 7th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 15th April—Manila 12th April, Sugar and Hemp—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Assaye, British str., for Europe, &c.
Cheungking, British str., for Swatow.
Chowta, German str., for Bangkok.
Ningpo, British str., for Saigon.
Tungshing, British str., for Hoihow.
Vladimir, Russian str., for Odessa.

DEPARTURES.

15th April.
BARTON, British str., for Moji.
CHILD, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
HAITAN, British str., for Kobe.
HIBANO MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
HOPSANG, British str., for Bangkok.
J. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Hohow.
JAPAN, British str., for Shanghai.
KWEILYANG, British str., for Canton.
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
MEEAP, Dutch str., for Amoy.
SHIBETO MARU, Japanese str., for Takao.
YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Hainan reports: Mod. breeze and fine.
The British str. Taming reports: Moderate N.E. winds and sea, fine clear weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

15th April.
KOWLOON DOCK—H.M.F.M.S. Patria, 1000, Taiwan, H.M.S. Hart, Atlas, Kyed, 1000, Snach.
Empress of China, 5,000.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Tungus.
TAIKOO DOCK—Hanyang, Taiyuan.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"ABEATOON APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th inst. at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. 1535



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA," Captain Berguinan, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 10th inst.
This steamer has ample accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Sander, Wieler & Co., Agents, Princes' Building, Hongkong, 13th April, 1910. [3]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING," Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1910. [536]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

For LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE," Captain H. C. Norris, will be despatched as above on or about 21st April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [359]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAME.	FLAG & CO.	BRTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NIL	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	k. w.	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 21st inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	C. F. FERD. LAURE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ALESSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	End of May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	TRANQUILAR	Dan str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL	OBANIAN	Fren str.	—	Sellier	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst.
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Doinet	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 27th inst. at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HIBARO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th May, at D'light
MARSEILLES, COSENPHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	CATHAY	Dan str.	—	F. v. Binzer	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of May.
MARSEILLES, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ans str.	—	Raichol	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRIA	INVERIC	Am str.	—	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK	EBROLL	Brit. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 1st May.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	ABAGONIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	Meyer	DODWEIL & CO., LTD.	On 19th May.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	RIVER CLYDE	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Kerr	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst. at 6 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	EMPERESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th May, at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	THADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th May, at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TANNA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOY KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	BUYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TAIYAMARU	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst. at D'light
NEW YORK & BOSTON	COBLENZ	Brit. str.	—	H. Raegener	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th May, at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th June, at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	Brit. str.	—	F. Liske	MELCHERS & CO.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	KOBD & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at D'light
NEW YORK & BOSTON	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Bouman	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWKHWA	Brit. str.	—	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TIENTSIN via SWATOW, TSINGTAU & WEIHAIWEI	Brit. str.	—	McClaymont-Laddell	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 19th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Gordon, E.N.E.	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	About 19th inst. P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Brit. str.	—	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON, & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	BUELOW	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	YANTHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst. at 8 A.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	k. w.	W. H. S. Hall, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 21st inst. at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SILESIA	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	BUJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst. at D'light
NEW YORK & BOSTON	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	NAMANGA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Gordon, E.N.E.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	H. Formes	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 28th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	DELEI	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of April.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	PEKING	Brit. str.	—	Eckhorn	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	SENEGAMBIA	Brit. str.	k. w.	A. Fander	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TJILWONG	Brit. str.	—	Y. Kubraki	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. C. Passmore	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	Evans	Douglas, LAPRAIK & CO.	On 29th inst. at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	Douglas, LAPRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. Fraser	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 19th inst. at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Pennington	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	YUENBANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. H. Reff	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	ZASIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst. at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK &						

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Bangkok	Choutai	Saturday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow	Tungping	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via TUTICORIN... (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail... Quang Chow Wan	Printed Matter and Samples Assage	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M. Registration 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.) Registration, Kowloon B.O.
Macao	Sui Cheong	No late fee.
Shanghai	Shui Tai	Letters 11.00 A.M.
	Kwangtak	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
	Mongolia	Saturday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
		Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
		Saturday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE...		Printed Matter, and Samples Assage
Chesoo and Newchwang	Spo' Chongshing	2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tsintrau, Weihsien and Tienhsin	Deraowongse	Registration 4.15 P.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)
Shanghai	Liaon	Letters 6.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Dafua Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	

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SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

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Hall's Distemper sets hard as cement and never fades or changes colour. It is dust proof, and perfectly washable if lightly sponged with tepid water.

It is when first applied a thorough disinfectant destroying all vermin and microbes. It can be guaranteed to contain 1/2 per cent. of Cresylic Acid.

It is cheaply and easily applied with a white-wash brush, saving 40 per cent. of the cost of labour.

The One Decoration which excels all others for Hospitals, Convalescent Homes, Nursing Institutions, &c., in Hall's Distemper, because...

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HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHARE LIST. QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, APRIL 15TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	Paid Up.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS EACH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$985, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	3,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$114, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2, buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, buyers
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 144.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$65, sal. & buy.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 61.
Lau-Kung-Mow C. Spinn. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 300.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$182, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARFS—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$53.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$68	\$68	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 80.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 125.
EWINICK & CO., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$72, sal.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$200, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$833.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$170, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	21,000	\$100	\$20	\$110, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$672, ex. d.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	2,000	\$250	\$50	\$246, sales
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$125	\$25	Tls. 115.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$880, x.d.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$60, sal. & sel.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$92, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$22, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	73,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 109.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$80, sellers
MINING—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Toukin	16,000	Feu. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Rauh Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	18/10	28/ sal. & buy.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$150, sal. & buy.
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$168, buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$29, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—				
China and Manilla Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$84.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$12, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.C.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$302, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	det.	25	all
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	£1	18/10	95/- buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$126, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$225, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$5.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$44, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	100	\$10	\$10	\$12, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
UBERBECES—				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$50 (S.R.)
Balcombe	—	—	—	\$26 (S.R.)
Pegols	—	—	—	\$65 (S.R.)
Alligars	—	—	—	9/6
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	37/-
Castelfield, Fully pai	—	—	—	120/-
Consolidated, Malayad	—	—	—	230/-
Damansara	—	—	—	190/-
Highlands and Lowi	—	—	—	200/-
Kamunings, andans	—	—	—	255/-
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	130/-
Ledbury's	—	—	—	70/-
Linggi	—	—	—	45/-
Saponge	—	—	—	95/-
Shelford	—	—	—	205/-
Sungai-Kapar	—	—	—	175/-
United Serdang	—	—	—	